

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1821.

[No. 265.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—393—

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday contained neither Arrivals nor Departures. Madras Papers to the 17th ultimo came in by the *Dawk*; but these are a week previous to the date of Letters brought in the *PALLAS* by Sea. The local News from them will be found in the Asiatic Sheet.

In the Second Sheet we have given the longer Extracts from the *MORNING CHRONICLES* of May 18 and 19, for which room could not be found in the Paper of yesterday. They relate chiefly to South American News. We have included in the same Sheet a very full Report of the Speech of Mr. Jeffrey, the Editor of the *EDINBURGH REVIEW*, on his late Installation as Lord Rector of the University in Glasgow. This event was announced some time ago, as it took place in February last; but we have only lately seen this full and correct Report of the Speech, and as it has not been before published here, we think it sufficiently interesting to be given now, and are persuaded it will be read with great pleasure.

The Correspondence Sheet is filled with such Letters as appeared most likely to give interest and variety to this Department of our pages, and with as much attention to priority of claim as these considerations will admit. Several interesting Communications reached us by yesterday's *Dawk*, some of which are under consideration, and on their being approved will receive an early place.

We were unable to include in yesterday's Number, many of the miscellaneous paragraphs of European News contained in the two latest Papers of May 18 and 19, which we therefore introduce here:—

Issue of Sovereigns.—On the 8th of May, the Bank commenced exchanging Sovereigns for Bank-notes; but few applications were made; a little form is necessary to receive them. The parties have to write their names and place of abode on the upper note, then present them to the Cashier for signature, at the same time saying they are to be exchanged for Sovereigns; they are to be taken to the Dividend Warrant Office, in the Bank-yard, which place is appropriated expressly for that purpose.—The Tellers in the Hall of the Bank are the persons appointed to pay the 5*l.* notes and upwards. The bankers, we understand, instead of the usual supply of small notes, received Sovereigns only; and their introduction, therefore, into general circulation, must be almost instantaneous. No notes of the denomination of 1*l.* are now to be procured at the different bankers in the city; and the same difficulty exists at the Bank itself, the Directors intending, as we are assured, not to issue any more of that description at present; reserving the power which they possess under the Act, of doing so for any emergency that may arise, affecting either their own supply of specie, or the demand of the country circulation. Arrangements have been made on a most extensive scale for supplying the different counties so extensively with specie, that a difference can scarcely by any possibility be felt. For the county of Lancaster, where circulation has always been in Bank of England notes, those of country bankers being unknown, the amount of gold coin considered requisite to supply the place of those below 5*l.* was transmitted some days ago, with the view of bringing the new system into action both there and in the metropolis on the same day. To other parts of the kingdom the

same or similar facilities have been afforded. Inspectors have been sent to the principal towns to detect the forged notes that will probably on this occasion be presented. Still less apprehension is felt concerning the power of the Bank to supply specie in sufficient abundance; for, independently of their own stock, they calculate, as an auxiliary, that all the specie which has been hoarded during the circulation of paper, will again see the light. It is impossible, of course, to form an exact estimate of the gold thus withdrawn, but we hear it valued, by as good judges as can be found at 6,000,000*l.* or 7,000,000*l.*

Consols have advanced above one per cent. within the last four days.—Money stocks is scarce, and a further advance is expected.

Committee on Agriculture.—There are now twenty-eight Members forming this Committee. The Marquis of Londonderry has been added to them; and his Lordship has constantly attended their Meetings since the recess. One witness, it is expected, will complete their examinations.

Population.—A census of the population, classified into ages and sexes, will commence taking on the 28th of this Month (May); the returns to be made by the 1st of August.

The Army.—The Royal pleasure is announced for caps to be worn in future, by the Marines instead of hats.—The Land forces of Great Britain in 1821 exceed those of 1791, by 175,000 men, of all ranks of Military. The allowances to innkeepers for quartering soldiers was reduced from the 24th of April, viz. 1*s.* per day for each soldier instead of 1*s.* 2*d.* and 10*d.* for each horse per day instead of 1*s.*

Pitt and Fox.—The Bishop of Winchester's Memoirs of Mr. Pitt contains the following interesting passage:—"After the close of the Session of 1781, in which Mr. Pitt made only three speeches, a friend of Mr. Fox told me, that upon his saying to Mr. Fox, 'Mr. Pitt, I think, promises to be one of the first speakers ever heard in the House of Commons.' Mr. Fox instantly replied, 'He is so already.' From this and other testimonies, it appears that Mr. Fox was early impressed with a high idea of Mr. Pitt's talents. It ought to be mentioned, to the mutual credit of these two great men, that in future life, when they were leaders of two opposite parties, and the supporters of different systems of politics, they always in private spoke of each others abilities, with the highest respect. Mr. Fox at a late period of Mr. Pitt's first Administration, said that 'he had been narrowly watching Mr. Pitt for many years, and could never catch him tripping once;' and in conversation with me, I noticed, that Mr. Pitt considered Mr. Fox as far superior to any other of his opponents, as a debater, in the House of Commons."

John Wilkes.—The celebrated John Wilkes, who squinted, and was in other respects remarkably ugly, used to maintain, that in the estimation of society a handsome man had only half an hour's start of him, as within that period he would recover by his conversation what he had lost by his looks.

Singular Animal.—Two or three years ago, a black faced ewe, the property of Hastings, a farmer, in Langwine, parish of Carsphairn, produced a lamb, or whatever else it may be called, which is now full grown, and may well be regarded as a natural curiosity. The body of this animal is rather larger than that of the common sheep; the wool, although thick and black, is quite smooth and glossy, while the face and legs are of a dusky colour; the tail is long, though not so bushy as those of the rest of the

herd, giving the animal something of the appearance of a dog; the snout is also very long, and the ears (for there are no horns) flat at the ends and drooping, particularly when the animal is disturbed. The eyes are hollow, and there is a roughness about the snout resembling mustachios. In disposition, as well as appearance, this non-descript appears to be totally different from an ordinary sheep; frequently attacking the rest of the herd, especially such as are weak and diseased. It also loves to range at will, and manifests great sagacity in searching out the richest pastures; and what is still more strange, it is actually carnivorous, and will partake greedily of animal food.

Mr. Pitt.—We gave last week an extract from the Bishop of Winchester's Life of Mr. Pitt, giving some account of the manner in which he cultivated his talent for debate. The following particulars are added on this subject by Mr. Perry:—

"We can add to this account some particulars of Mr. Pitt's early preparation for public speaking, which came within our own knowledge. It was not in the Gallery of the House of Commons that Mr. Pitt attended to hear the debates in that brilliant era of forensic eloquence, but, for two years previous to his introduction to Parliament as a Member, he frequented all the Debating Societies, which were then prevalent in every corner of the town, from the one at Cornely's, in Soho-square, at half-a-crown admission, down to those at 6d.; for which the spectator was entitled to a pot of porter. At none of those Societies did he ever open his mouth, but it was usual for him, on his quitting the scene, to say to his friends, that if he had had to reply to such a speaker, describing him, he would have said—and here he proceeded to an argument as an exercise of his faculties, and by which he came to that wonderful proficiency in the composition of his periods that characterized his future talent in the Senate. So much was public speaking then countenanced, that the Lyceum, now the English Opera Theatre, was fitted up on the model of the House of Commons, as a forum for public debate on a superior scale, the admission to be 6s.; and this speculation was entered into by John Sheridan, Esq. a Barrister, with the express hope that Mr. Pitt and his friends, the present Lord Grenville, the late Lord St. John, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. would be induced to speak. Mr. Pitt attended the first night with several friends, but they took their seats in the gallery, and did not join in the discussion, which was chiefly on points of order, as it was agreed to adopt and conduct the debates on the rules and regulations of the House of Commons. The supporters of the establishment were chiefly young Barristers, Students of Law, and Reporters. It soon declined, and though the British Forum, Coachmakers' Hall, and others continued to exist for some time, their popularity wore off. The Robin Hood had been closed for two or three years before."

Prisons, with their modern Improvements.—One of the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, has recently, in an Essay of 14 pages "On Criminal Jurisprudence," expressed himself in the following terms:—

"Prisons from being dreary and miserable abodes, have become spacious, commodious and agreeable; the offensive term prison has been mollified into the milder names, House of Correction, Penitentiary, &c. the tender feelings of the humane have been under a continual state of excitement, to improve the unpleasantness of imprisonment, and the hard earnings of the honest and industrious have been drained to supply the means of rendering punishment comfortable! During these years also, the alarming increase of crimes has been a subject of continual lamentation with the public. The coincidence is not an accidental one; it is evidently that of cause and effect. That a houseless, naked, and starving man should be tempted to relieve his wants by acts of dishonesty, when, if detected and convicted, the penalty is good lodging, good bedding, warm clothing, excellent food, cheerful society, the daily visits of friends, the condolence and tender treatment of superiors, and light work, or no work at all, is only what might be expected. Instances are frequent in which the accused candidly say, that they were starving, and committed the theft to get in to the House of Correction!"

The matter of surprise is, when we view the wretchedness in which so many hard-working men and their families drag on existence, that a regard for good character, and a love of independence, should induce them still to continue honest, and work their emaciated frames to the very bones, while such excellent fare waits upon their choice if they will only condescend to be dishonest. The wonder, however, is rapidly evaporating: much as the face of the country is altered by the immense buildings going forward, for the better accommodation of criminals, they do not expand equally with the demand for palaces. In districts where a little old prison was seldom half occupied, extensive buildings, under the new system are found to be always full and in want of additions, while candidates for admission infest our streets, and prefer their claims upon our persons and our property in swarms, and at noon-day.

The County Gaol of Middlesex, called the *House of Correction*, but which, the writer thinks, "might with more truth be called the *House of Attraction or Seduction*, cost 60,000*l.*" He continues—"The annual expense of accommodating and superintending the prisoners is about 9,000*l.* to which add 5 per cent. on the cost of the building, and the annual amount is 12,000*l.* while the produce of the loitering employment of the prisoners, called *labour*, is 260*l.* a year! That other job, the *Penitentiary*, Millbank, cost the public, though but half built, half a million sterling. The annual expenses of this establishment were stated in the House of Commons to amount to 100*l.* each convict."

Petrified Shark.—The Rev. J. Gieed has lately discovered among some marl at Lyme Regis, the greater part of a petrified head, supposed to be that of a shark. The mouth, which is in an excellent state of preservation, presents a triple row of teeth.

Improved management of the Poor at Ilminster, by W. Barrett, Overseer.—We cultivate four acres of land for the use of the poor. This gives employment to those who apply for relief from want of work, and serves to detect the indolent. The produce of this field is appropriated to the use of the workhouse, and the surplus is sold to each needy and deserving pauper somewhat under the market price, which is charged to them instead of their weekly allowance of cash. The profit arising from the cultivation of this field with potatoes, amounted in the first year, 1817, to 18*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* in 1818 to 68*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and in 1819, sown with wheat to 24*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Our Workhouse heretofore was a receptacle for the profligate and idle, until a resolution was formed to build a workshop in the workhouse yard, and establish a manufactory. These were completed in 1817, at which time seventy-five paupers were in the house; no material alteration appeared in our expenditure that year, in consequence of the machinery employed in the factory belonging to the Governor of the workhouse. In 1818 the parishioners agreed to purchase the machinery; as soon as the paupers were acquainted with this determination, they gradually left the house, saying, they would work for themselves and not for the parish. In August, 1819, only thirty-eight paupers remained in the house! This reduction arose solely from the paupers being obliged to work a limited number of hours each day. Formerly the expenditure for the house alone was from 60, 70, 80, and 90*l.* per month;—but since Lady-day, 1818, it has not averaged more than 30*l.* per month. This considerable saving is from the reduced number of paupers, who are now obliged to work, if their strength will permit.

Wool is purchased some time in *Secco*, (commonly called yoke wool) and at other times in a state ready for combing, as the Governor, who is well acquainted with the woollen trade, thinks best; this wool is prepared by the comb for spinning into worsted of various colours dyed by the governor.—Serges, white and speckled, are wove from the worsted thus properly prepared; for the dresses of the women, and cloth of light grey mixture for the clothing of men. Stockings are knit for all the paupers in the house, which are stronger, much cheaper, and more comfortable for the winter than those usually bought at shops; also blankets, sheeting, and dowlas with blue stripes, as a mark of distinction, is wove by the paupers in the house. Children of

Saturday, October 6, 1821.

—395—

both sexes are taught to knit, as soon as they are able to hold a needle; a greater quantity of hose could be sold than is now made. Shoes are also made and repaired under the immediate inspection of the Governor. The out-poor are obliged to pay half towards the expences of the cloathing of every description allowed them, (except in cases of extreme poverty, or an indulgence for industry,) in order to make them careful of the same. Improvements such as these are practicable in most manufacturing towns. Notwithstanding the long and severe winter passed, the slackness of trade, reduction of labour in agriculture, &c. our expenditure was 345*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* less at Lady-day than in the preceding year.—

Extraordinary Occurrence.—About the middle of last spring, a hen, belonging to the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, which had set twenty-three days on several eggs, hatched three chickens. In a few days after, the hen, in consequence of laying eggs again, forsook them, or, to use the common expression on such occasions, pecked them off to seek their own living. It was then fully expected (as all the hens, as well as the mother of the chickens, used them ill) that the little creatures would have been starved; but a thoroughbred game cock which was in the yard commiserated their forlorn situation, and to the great astonishment of them all, took to them, gathered them under his wings, and acted in every other respect as the hen would have done. The hen afterwards wanting to sit again, and not being permitted, immediately took to her discarded young ones and bred them up. A fortnight elapsed between the hen's forsaking them and taking to them again.

Sweetening the Blood.—Monday se'night Isaac Leake was committed to Reading gaol, for giving to the horses of Mr. Minal, of Bucklebury, by whom he was employed as carter, a poisonous root (the Hemlock Water Dropwort) for the purpose, as he said, of sweetening the blood, whereby three valuable horses died. After undergoing a strict examination, and it appearing that Leake had given the root with perfect ignorance of its pernicious qualities, he has since been discharged. The Magistrates are determined to punish, with the utmost severity of the law, all carters and other servants, who may be detected in giving their master's horses, in future, any drugs, unless ordered to do so. The root of the plant, which was administered in this case, looks like small kidney potatoes, and the stem like cellery.

Irish Humour.—An American citizen, for the purpose of arresting attention, caused his sign to be set upside down. One day, while the rain was pouring with great violence, a son of Hibernia was discovered directly opposite, standing with some gravity upon his head, and fixing his eyes stedfastly upon the sign. On an inquiry being made of this inverted gentleman, why he stood in so singular an attitude, he answered, "I am trying to read that sign."

Delicate Morsel.—An elderly Lady in Dumfries, on breaking open an egg lately at supper, was greatly astonished to see something like a worm put up its snout and then disappear. Thinking she might be mistaken, she put on her spectacles, and not being disposed to taste such a delicate morsel, she spread the contents on a plate, when lo! it proved to be either a worm or an asp about an inch and a half long. The egg (that of a duck) had no smell and appeared to be quite fresh.—*Dumfries Journal.*

Theatrical Anecdote.—The following story told of himself by Jack Practical, a rattle-brained Stroller, in a novel entitled "Calthorpe, or Fallen Fortune," embodies a real frolic, in which the Drury-lane hero performed a part, no great while before he determined on his trip to America:—

"It was near one o'clock in the morning when I found myself on my way back. A coach and horses stood in the street; but the driver was not with them. That was no fault of mine, you know. So I determined to drive myself home, and give the man the fare the next time I met him. I mounted the box, and had got as far as Pentonville, when I was hailed by a gentleman and lady who wanted to go to Hyde-Park-corner. This was a thing not to be lost;—all's fair in fare time, you know: so I took them up

and drove like fury to Piccadilly, the gentleman and his wife screaming out of the window all the way that the coach would be overturned. When I set them down, the husband swore that he would have me before the Commissioners; so, by way of mollifying him, I demanded double the usual fare. He paid it me, reiterating his threat; and I, after desiring him to take my number and enter it in his pocket-book, lest it should slip through his cullender-like noddle, drove off again. I got as far as the Hay-market on my way back, when I had another call, and off I went with a new customer to Tower-hill. I charged him seven shillings, which he paid without a word; but I saw him look very slyly at my number, which by the light of a lamp, he was able to see. By this time the horses were completely knocked up, and as I was tired I left off flogging them; the consequence was, they went so slow that I absolutely fell asleep on the box. However I soon fell awake; for a gentle blow on the burr of the ear sent me head over heels off my perch, and I had to stand a battle with the coachman, who had been running about all night after his coach and cattle, and now seemed to have lost his temper."

It is proper to add that there is some exaggeration in the colouring.—Mr. Kean did not play the extortioner, nor did he meet with the coachman; but he left his address where the man would find it, that calling on him he might be satisfied for the inconvenience he had sustained, thus taking care that, after all, the laugh should be at his own expence.

Parliamentary Paper, moved for by the Member for Aberdeen, showing an increase of upwards of three thousand pounds in the expences of the Admiralty Solicitor in the last year, as stated in the debate of Friday the 4th of May:—

Fees to Counsel, exclusive of fees paid by my agents at the Outports.....	£1,363 0
Expenses of witnesses, exclusive of sums paid by agents, and charged in their bills.....	766 0
Expenses of holding Admiralty Sessions and Commissions, &c.	466 0
Proceedings under writs of Habeas Corpus, and other matters relating to the Coast Blockade.....	347 0
Stamps, on passing patents and commissions....	1,293 0
Paid Messrs. Eastlake, my law-agents at Plymouth, their bills of costs.....	1,668 0
Paid Messrs. Greetham, my agents at Portsmouth, their bill of costs.....	1,435 0
Paid Messrs. Twopenny, my agents at Rochester, their bill of costs.....	241 0
Paid Mr. Craig, of Dublin, his bill of costs.....	96 0
Paid Messrs. Parr and Sons, my agent at Liverpool	61 0
Paid Messrs. Johnson and Swinney, of Cork, their bill of costs.....	617 0
Paid Mr. Topsett, my agent at Hastings, his bill..	67 0
Paid Messrs. Knight, Jones and Knight, my agents in London, on account of their bill of costs, not yet made out, for law business for 1820.....	1,950 0
Paid Mr. Raithby, barrister, an account, for preparing a new edition of the Admiralty Statutes.....	105 0
Paid taxed costs in an action brought against the Commissioners of the Navy, touching the removal of a landing-place at Woolwich.....	196 10
To various incidental payments, not included under any of the foregoing heads.....	227 0
	£14,118 10

Birmingham.—Nearly 2000*l.* have already been subscribed towards establishing the society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, in Birmingham.

Breakwater.—That stupendous structure, the Breakwater at Plymouth, is rapidly completing, and is the probable inducement for his Majesty's intended visit to that port. The operations of the diving-bell have recommenced in the Sound, and are gradually reducing some sunken rocks which have hitherto greatly obstructed and endangered its navigation.

Ode to Winter.

(AFTER THE MANNER OF COLLINS'S "ODE TO EVENING")
WRITTEN IN INDIA.

Clad in coarse garb, hoar Winter quits his den,
And stalks in sullen Majesty abroad:
He shakes his gelid locks,
And scatters wide his snows.
Tho' oft the angry storm, at Winter's nod
Flap his harsh pinions thro' the hurtless air,
And, howling, rob the land
Of Spring's benevolence.
Still can the sire a placid mien assume,
And oft—as melancholy o'er the mind—
O'er Nature's sadden'd face
He casts a pleasing shade.
He too instructs—he paints to mortal eye,
In tints expressive, portraiture of woe,
And what more meet to teach
Humanity to man!
He gives the Redbreast confidence in him,
Whom nat'ral instinct teacheth it to shun,
And from an hostile hand
It gathers sustenance.
Winter his signet fixes on the heart:
To fate subservient, if he's bid be rude,
He dares not disobey,
But still to pity pleads
When in his grasp he chains the obedient earth,
And Nature bids him for a while refrain;
He smiles beneath the Sun
And melts away in tears.
Winter! thou fittest season for the mind,
To drink at erudition's fount'ring spring:
Be hail'd thy sombre rule,
Nor deem'd tyrannical!
Far from that land where thou successive dwell'st,
I roam, estrang'd from ev'ry dearer joy;
For me thou hast a charm
Which Summer never boasts.
Summer, altho' perpetually she wear
Her spangled vest, nor shades her brow with frowns,
Can never be esteem'd
As, social Winter, thou.

J. H. C.

Mr. Jeffrey.

Contrasted Opinions on the Edinburgh Review.

"Mr. Jeffrey has for near 20 years," says the sapient Editor of the *Courier*, "managed a periodical political pamphlet, called *The Edinburgh Review*, in which (with the exception of the old *Times*) there have been certainly a greater number of gross blunders and falsified predictions, and a greater display of shallow contemptible vanity, than in any contemporary work that has the slightest pretension to respectability. And yet Mr. J. talks of his claims to office and distinction. This is always the case in the approaches towards a revolution. The most trifling characters fancy themselves somebody; the most busy, bustling, empty pretenders to information talk of their claims to celebrity! These gentlemen should be reminded of the old adage, "*Ne auctor ultra crepidam*." Mr. JEFFREY may do very well as a sort of literary foreman to Messrs. CONSTABLE and Co. but he should really not affront the Whigs by talking of his claims to office!"

The well earned celebrity of *The Edinburgh Review*, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the first literary and scientific Journal in the world, and the high rank which Mr. JEFFREY holds by universal consent among the writers of this country, would justly subject us to the charge of presumption, were we to put ourselves forward as their Champions. *The Edinburgh Review* and Mr. JEFFREY require no assistance from us; and the impertinent language of this Treasury Scribe, will only provoke a smile of derision from every reader possessed of the least sense or information. We know not whether the effusion originates in sycophancy or the sheer self-conceit of the writer;—perhaps we are indebted for it to both these qualities. There is no reasoning with self-conceit, and we have no doubt that this writer, who superciliously asks what are Mr. JEFFREY's claims to office, has not the smallest doubt of his own. At all events, however, if Mr. JEFFREY is to be condemned merely because he is the conductor of a Journal, it cannot be said of him as of a certain Journalist whom we could name, that he is so from the inability to obtain practice in his profession; for he has long been one of the most distinguished Advocates at the Scottish Bar.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Literature, Science, and Art.

From the Third Number of the *Annals of Oriental Literature*, a New Quarterly Publication.

The Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company have placed in their Library a fine bust of H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. late the learned President of the Asiatic Society, by Mr. Chantry.

Count Volney has bequeathed the annual interest of 1200 fr. to be adjudged by a committee of the Institute to the author of the best Essay on the study of the *Oriental Languages*, and the simplification of their characters. The committee will be formed by three members of the French Academy, three of the Academy of Inscriptions, and one of the Academy of Sciences, and Count Daru will be chairman. If the committee is not satisfied with any of the Essays sent in, they may defer adjudging the prize till the following year, in which case its amount will be doubled.

At the annual meeting of the French Academy on the 24th April, 1820, M. Chézy of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, read a Translation of an Episode of the *Brahmā purāna*, entitled the Hermitage of Kandu.

Three French naturalists have been sent by the order of Government on travels of discovery in Asia. M. Haret to the Isle of Bourbon; M. Godeffroy to Manilla; M. Plé to the Black Sea.

Messrs. Diard and Duancel, two young French naturalists, residing for some time at Chandernagore, have sent home many specimens for the collection at Paris; among others two heads of the great crocodile of the Ganges.

Some goats of a species not known to Buffon, have been sent to the ménagerie at the Jardin des plantes, from the Upper-Egypt.

A press has been established at Bonn, for the publication of works on East Indian literature; it is placed under the direction of Professor A. W. de Schlegel, who gives lectures there on the rudiments of Sanskrit.

Professor Grotefend has published a Dissertation on the position of Pasargada and the Tomb of Cyrus, in the *Halle Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung*. 1820. Pt. 140 p. 249. In his opinion, it lay to the N. E. of Persæpolis, in the district of Murghāb. The town of Pasargada, in which was placed the tomb of Cyrus, and near to which lay the city of Ecbatana, was not the same place as Persæpolis. The river Cyrus is the modern Ab-khuren or Khuren-ab.

M. Bode, the Prussian astronomer, has observed that of the four Indian Yugas, the 2d contains the number of seconds in a cycle, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the decimals of the seconds for 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a day.

M. Sieber, the Bohemian naturalist who travelled through Egypt and Syria in 1817 and 1818, is preparing for a journey into Abyssinia.

Professor Rask of Copenhagen, after spending a considerable time at Petersburg, set out, about the middle of last year, (1820) for Mount Caucasus, whence he meant to proceed, through Persia and India, to the Birman empire, for the purpose of studying the Pali language and sacred books of the Buddhists.

Professor Rask is a native of Iceland, and has published Grammars of the Icelandic and Anglo-saxon. At Petersburg he compiled a Grammar of the Sanskrit, which is said to differ from those published in England and India. In Mount Caucasus he expected to trace the Asiatic origin of the northern languages. He calculated upon performing the whole of his journey in the course of three years.

Travellers have been dispatched by Count Romantsov, to pass, if possible, across the ice from the N. E. coasts of Asia to the N. W. of America.

A copy of the edition of the *Kamus*, printed at Calcutta, has been presented to the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg, by the Honourable Court of East India Directors.

A rich merchant, Baron Geo. Sacellarius, has, with the aid of considerable subscriptions from other persons, founded a College on an extensive scale at Adrianople.

The Society of the *Philomusi*, established at Athens five years ago, is now labouring to revive the ancient academy. Young men are to be sent to foreign universities, in order to qualify themselves for professorships: the Italian language is likewise to be taught there.

Europe Death.

On Monday morning, May 14, at his house in Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, CHARLES DOWDES, Esq. in the seventy-second year of his age, State Page to his present Majesty, and thirty-five years Page of the Bed-chamber to his late Majesty

MISCELLANEOUS.

—397—

Latest English Papers.

From the Morning Chronicle of May 18 and 19, 1821.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The following Letter, containing an account of the Union between the Sovereign Congress of Mexico and the Independent Government of Texas, will, we doubt not, be read with considerable interest:—

Las Casas, Province of Texas, 13th January, 1821.

"You cannot but be aware of the several attempts at revolution which have been made in the South American Colonies of Spain, by various leaders, and with varied success. However low the flame of Revolution has sometimes sunk, the embers have still been fanned and kept alive by the different enterprises of some daring, bold, and patriotic chiefs. Amongst the number JAMES LONG, a native of Tennessee, of respectable family and independent fortune, and from his youth accustomed to arms, in the early part of 1819, raised the standard of freedom in this province, declared it independent, was by the voice of the people declared President of the Council and Commander in Chief, and with a few followers, penetrated some distance into the interior of the country, where he maintained his position for some months, but at length was compelled to retreat, a considerable Spanish force being sent against him. Unwearied, however, by disappointment, and undaunted in danger, he still steadily and perseveringly went on in the glorious cause in which he had embarked, and having encountered and surmounted the innumerable obstacles which presented themselves, he at length arrived safe in New Orleans the beginning of last year. I was introduced to him shortly after his arrival, and soon entered hand and heart into the cause, with the determination never to retract. I received from him a commission as Major in the army, his Aid de Camp, and Private Secretary, and embarked for this place in the early part of March, with a fine detachment of men under my command. Fortune, however, did not favour me; I lost my vessel, my men dispersed in various directions, and I was obliged to return by land by way of the Attakapas and Opelousas. Determined to persevere, after a stay of a few days, I again started in an open boat with 21 men; and at that season of the year, being unable to go through the inland passage by way of the Lakes, I descended the Mississippi to the Balize, and without a single man on board who had ever been on this coast, I arrived safe with my boat and men at this place, where I have since been employed, sometimes in command of the garrison, and sometimes on detached parties in the neighbouring country, but owing to our supplies of arms and ammunition not coming in, have hitherto been unable to move and make a dash in the interior.

"When I first arrived on this station, we were constantly annoyed with hostile Indians; we have, however, with a little hard fighting and the loss of some men, completely driven them off, nor have we seen any thing of them for the last three months. The winter has been severe for this climate, and as we have lived in huts or tents, you may imagine that we are all pretty well injured to dangers, privations and difficulties. With flour we are supplied from New Orleans; for the rest, we trust to finishing and the chase, and as the country abounds in game, we do very well.

"Thus were we living, a choice and selected few, in harmony and good fellowship with one another, with nothing to excite the jealousies which exist in cities, when a short time since the General being absent, and but few men in garrison, a strange sail hove in sight, and the crew from their manoeuvres evidently unacquainted with the navigation of the place. Not much liking their appearance, we turned out our men, determined to defend ourselves to the last; but we were soon relieved from our uncertainty, when on going on board the schooner we found she contained not only friends but illustrious ones; no less than his Excellency Lieut.-General JOSEPH FELIX TRASPALACIOS, a Member of the Sovereign Congress of Mexico, with propositions to General LONG to unite the independent Government of Texas to that of Mexico. In the absence of the General I was, with the assistance of Colonel BRENNAN, the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, obliged to entertain our guests as well as I was able with my bad French, and a few odd words of Spanish, during a week of very bad weather. The General not arriving, I at length went in pursuit of him, and was fortunate enough to meet him within a few miles returning. Fully according with the propositions made by him on the part of the Mexican Government, the national independent flag was raised in our garrison, our determination to resist Spanish vassalage rendered, if possible, still more firm, and the oath of allegiance taken by all the officers and men.—General LONG had a Commission conferred upon him of Lieutenant-General in the Army of Mexico, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Texas. For myself, my rank of Major was confirmed, and I received an appointment as Military Secretary and Aid de Camp to the Captain-General. Thus, then, you see I am become a good Mexican citizen, but can never forget the ties which ever have and always will bind me to my native country; and I still live in hopes that the time

will ere long arrive, when I can re-visit her as an officer of free and independent Mexico. I consider the union of the two Governments as a most fortunate event, our flag is thereby more respected, inasmuch as it is already acknowledged amongst nations, and the pay due to both officers and men is assumed by the Mexican Congress, and will be put in an immediate train of liquidation. My pay and allowances are handsome, and in the event of the ultimate success of our arms the grants of land are princely.

Jas H.

ROYAL DECREE AT BRAZIL.

Divine Providence having vouchsafed to grant, after a most destructive war, the much wished for blessing of a general peace to all the States of Europe, and to permit a commencement to be made in laying the foundation of the happiness of the Portuguese Monarchy through the medium of the General and Extraordinary Cortes, assembled in my most noble and loyal City of Lisbon, for the purpose of giving to the whole united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, a political Constitution, conformable to those liberal principles which, in consequence of the increase of knowledge, have been generally received by all nations; and it having been made manifest in my presence by learned persons, zealous in the performance of their duty to Heaven and to me, that the minds of my faithful subjects, more particularly of those inhabiting this kingdom of Brazil, anxious for the maintenance of the union and integrity of the Monarchy, were fluctuating in a painful state of uncertainty, because I had not declared in a solemn manner my express, absolute, and decisive approbation of the said Constitution, in order to its being generally completed and executed without alteration or difference in all the States under my Royal Sceptre:—I therefore thought fit to make the declaration contained in my Decree of the 24th of February last, taking a solemn oath, in concert with all my Royal Family, the people and troops of this city, to observe, maintain and preserve the said Constitution in this and the other dominions of the Monarchy, such as it shall be prepared, framed, and adopted by the before-mentioned General Cortes of the kingdom. I moreover ordered the Governors, Captains-General, and all Authorities, civil, military and ecclesiastical, throughout all the other provinces, to take themselves, and to administer to all persons under their command or jurisdiction, the like oath, as a new pledge and bond calculated to assure the union and integrity of the Monarchy.

But it being the first and the most essential condition of the Social Compact, thus accepted and sworn to by the whole nation, that the Sovereign shall fix his residence in the place where the Cortes meet, in order that the laws which shall be discussed may be promptly presented to him, and receive without delay his indispensable sanction, the religious fidelity with which it becomes me to fulfil the arduous duties imposed upon me by the oath I have sworn, requires that I should make, for the general good of all my people, one of the most painful sacrifices of which my paternal and royal heart is capable, by separating myself from subjects whose memory shall be ever dear to me, and whose prosperity, wherever I may be, will constantly form one of the most anxious cares of my paternal government.

It is then fit, in compliance with the duty which Providence has assigned to me, of sacrificing every thing for the felicity of the nation, that I should resolve, as in fact I have resolved, to transfer my Court to the city of Lisbon, the ancient seat and cradle of the Monarchy, in order there to co-operate with the representatives of the people in the glorious work of restoring the gallant Portuguese nation to that high degree of splendour which distinguished our country in ancient times. But I shall leave here my dearly beloved and highly esteemed Son, the Prince Royal of the United Kingdom, charged with the Provisional Government of this Kingdom of Brazil, until the general Constitution of the nation be established therein.

And in order that my people of this kingdom of Brazil may the sooner participate in the advantages of the national representation, by sending an adequate number of Deputies to the General Cortes of the United Kingdom, I have, in another Decree of this date, given precise directions for the immediate election in all the provinces of the said Deputies, according to the form of the instructions adopted for that purpose in the kingdom of Portugal. The Deputies for this province will without delay repair, successively as they are elected, to this city, in order that those who shall arrive before my departure may accompany me. I have otherwise provided for the conveyance of those of this or of the northern provinces, who may, after that period, have to undertake the same voyage.

From the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, March 7, 1821.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

Rio de Janeiro, March 20.—A Decree has been issued, which decides, to all appearance, the important question of the King's departure for Europe. The 12th of next month is at present the day fixed for his quitting this capital. The impression made here by the publication of the Decree varies in different individuals and classes, according to the bias of their respective interests. Many of the English express their design of quitting the country. The French must probably

follow the example; for they see by this event their lucrative commerce in articles of luxury wholly annihilated. The Germans look on unmoved with their characteristic phlegm and indifference, though in their hearts they would prefer the residence here of the King and Royal Family, among whom they reckon a Princess of their own nation. Perhaps the most marked influence of the Decree was shewn in the contrasted behaviour of the Portuguese and the native Brazilians. The former, who dislike all foreigners, but concealed their dislike heretofore, out of prudence, now took no pains to disguise it; while the Brazilian, who is noted for his attachment to strangers, seemed to acquire an increased warmth of hospitable feeling. To the City of Rio de Janeiro certainly, and on more considerations than one, the King's departure will be a serious injury. At this moment, while the blow is threatened, yet not quite sure to fall, orders are issued to suspend the building of all houses that have been commenced; for that species of property cannot fail to be among the first to suffer. Slaves are offered for sale at more moderate prices, and an immediate check is given to the commerce in all articles of consumption.

The Bank, it is said, will suspend its payments on the 30th inst.; but that has no connexion with the meditated departure of the King, who has himself become the guarantee of that establishment, and has deposited property in diamonds and gold bars adequate to its supposed deficiencies. They are stated at 1,960,000 milreas, and are understood to have arisen from acts of compliance accorded to the late directors. The proprietors have recently elected new ones, and at this moment the notes of the establishment are at par.

All the persons lately arrested, even including Targini, have been set at liberty; but their effects will remain under sequestration.

The Mock Constitutional Society.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Several persons of rank and opulence styling themselves "The Constitutional Association for opposing the progress of disloyal and seditious principles," have publicly avowed a design of restricting political discussion, and have already instituted various prosecutions for alleged political libels. It becomes, therefore, the duty of all who value the Freedom of the Press to unite in defence of that great safeguard of our rights and liberties.

A shackled Press is the sure token of bondage. The Censorship established in France under the auspices of her Cossack conquerors remains a permanent badge of defeat and humiliation; but shall we, on whom the barbarians of the North have not inflicted a Sovereign, shall we submit to a Censorship of a still more odious description? A Censorship—not exercised by a responsible officer, whose interest it is to discharge his task with coolness and caution—but by a band of self-elected irresponsible zealots, acting under the excitement of party prejudice—a stimulus which some of them, on former occasions, have found too potent for their discretion!

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is a principal subscriber to the Association, and of course a person likely to influence its proceedings; but can he be deemed a competent judge of what is, or is not, fair discussion, who suffered party feeling to carry him so far as to vote for degrading and divorcing his Queen, without having heard her defence?

It may be said, the final appeal is not to "the fiery Duke," but to a dispassionate Jury. Be it so—but the expense of even a successful appeal, if frequently repeated, will ruin a man in humble circumstances as effectually as a verdict against him. In short, a phalanx of rich alarmists and tax-eaters combined may easily silence any Journals that displease them, unless the parties conducting them are supported by the public spirit of their fellow-freemen.

It remains to be ascertained whether that spirit is extinct—whether we shall be content to read nothing except what has received the imprimatur of Sir John Sewell—whether we shall sink into slavery, as tamely and basely as the despised Italians. Unless we mean to crouch at the feet of this Holy Alliance in miniature, it is time to stand up and face it. Let an Association be formed to defend the Press, let a Committee be appointed to select cases deserving of the public protection—and let a subscription be immediately raised; it cannot fail to be highly productive. When subscriptions are promoted in favour of individuals a diversity of opinions may arise upon the propriety of the measure, but no one who deserves the name of Briton can hesitate respecting the claim of the Press to be protected against the aggression of an insolent oligarchy.

I trust these brief remarks will arouse the public attention to a subject of so much importance. If we look quietly on, while the Six Acts are administered in their full rigour by a regiment of volunteer Attorney-Generals, we shall have small reason to sneer at the pusillanimity of the Neapolitans and Piedmontese.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AN ENGLISH FREEHOLDER.

Speech of Mr. Jeffrey.

MR. JEFFREY'S INSTALLATION AS LORD RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

On the late Installation of Mr. Jeffrey as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, the ceremony excited an unusual degree of interest; and in a few minutes after the doors were thrown open, the Hall was crowded to excess. As three o'clock Mr. Jeffrey entered, and was the received with the loudest shouts of applause, and with every demonstration of respect and attachment. Mr. J. was accompanied by Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, M.P. the Dean of Faculty, the Principal and Professors of the University, Mr. K. Findlay (late Rector), and by Messrs. Thomson, Cockburn, and J. A. Murray, advocates, Professor Pillans and several other gentlemen, who had gone with Mr. Jeffrey from Edinburgh.—After the installation Mr. Jeffrey addressed the audience in a speech which called forth reiterated shouts of applause, and of which we are now fortunately enabled to gratify our readers with a much more accurate report than any that has hitherto been published.—It is as follows:—

It will easily be understood that this is to me a moment of great pride and gratification. But I feel that it is also a moment of no little emotion and disturbance; and on an occasion where Burke is reported to have faltered, and Adam Smith to have remained silent, it may probably be thought that I should have best consulted both my fame and my comfort if I had followed the latter example. It is impossible, however, not to feel, that in the case of that eminent person, and of many others who have since conducted themselves in the same manner, the honour they conferred on the University nearly compensated that which they had received from it—and they might not, therefore, feel any very strong call to express their sense of an obligation which was almost repaid by its acceptance. On the present occasion, no one can feel more intimately—no one, indeed, so intimately as I do, that the obligation is all on one side, and that the whole of the honour is that which is done to me. I cannot help feeling, therefore, as if I should be chargeable with ingratitude, if I were to leave to be inferred from my silence those sentiments to which I am abundantly aware I shall do little justice by my words.

In endeavouring, however, to express the sense I have of the very great and unexpected distinction that has been conferred on me, I must be permitted to say, that it has in it every thing that could render any honour or distinction precious in my eyes. It is accompanied, I thank God, with no emolument—it is attended, I am happy to understand, with not many or very difficult duties—it is chiefly of a literary and intellectual character—and it has been bestowed, without any stir or solicitation of mine, by something that approaches very nearly to a popular suffrage.

These considerations would certainly be sufficient to render any similar distinction in any other seminary of learning peculiarly grateful and flattering. But I must say, that what chiefly exalts and endears this appointment to me is, that it has been bestowed by the University of Glasgow. It was here that, now more than thirty years ago, I received the earliest and by far the most valuable part of my academical education—and first imbibed that relish and veneration for letters which has cheered and directed the whole course of my after life—and to which, amidst all the distractions of rather too busy an existence, I have never failed to return with fresh and unabated enjoyment. Nor is it merely by those distant and pleasing recollections—by the touching retrospect of those scenes of guiltless ambition and youthful delight, when every thing around and before me was bright with novelty and hope, that this place, and all the images it recalls are at this moment endeared to my heart. Though I have been able, I fear, to do but little honour to this early Nurse of my studies, since I was first separated from her bosom, I will yet presume to say, that I have been, during that interval, an affectionate and not an inattentive son. For the whole of that period, I have watched over her progress and gloried in her fame—and at your Literary Olympics, where your prizes are distributed, and the mature swarm annually cast off to ply its busy task in the wider circuit of the world, I have generally been found a fond and eager spectator of that youthful prowess in which I had ceased to be a sharer, and a delighted chronicler of that excellence which never ceased to be supplied. And thus, the tie which originally bound me to the place, was never allowed to be broken; and when called to the high office which I this day assume, I felt that I could not be considered as a stranger, even by the youngest portion of the society over which I was to preside.

It has not been unusual, I believe, on occasions like the present, to say something of the fame of the University, and of the illustrious men who have from time to time contributed to extend it. I shall not now, however, enter upon such a theme. But on finding myself, after so long an interval, once more restored to this society, and reassumed as one of its members, it is impossible for me not to cast back one glance of melancholy remembrance and veneration to the distinguished individuals

Saturday, October 6, 1821.

—399—

by whom it was then adorned, and from whom my first impressions of intellectual excellence were derived. Among these it is now a matter of pride and gratification that I can still recollect the celebrated Dr. Reid—then verging indeed to his decline—but still in full possession of his powerful understanding; and, though retired from the regular business of teaching, still superintending with interest the labours of his ingenious successor, and hallowing, with the sanctity of his venerable age, and the primitive simplicity of his character, the scene over which his genius has thrown so imperishable a lustre.

Another potent spirit was then, though alas for too short a time, in the height and vigour of his strong and undaunted understanding—I mean the late Mr. Millar, whom it has always appeared to me to be peculiarly the duty of those who had the happiness of knowing him, to remember and commemorate on all fit occasions; because, unlike the great philosopher to whom I have just alluded, no adequate memorial of his extraordinary talents is to be found in those works by which his name must be chiefly known to posterity. In them there is indeed embodied a part—tho', perhaps, not the best or most striking part—of his singular sagacity, extensive learning, and liberal and penetrating judgement. But they reveal nothing of that magical vivacity, which made his conversation and his lectures still more full of delight than of instruction;—of that frankness and fearlessness, which led him to engage, without preparation, in every fair contention, and neither to dread nor disdain the powers of any opponent,—and still less, perhaps, of that remarkable and unique talent, by which he was enabled to clothe, in concise and familiar expressions, the most profound and original views of the most complicated questions; and thus to render the knowledge which he communicated, so manageable and unostentatious, as to turn out his pupils from the sequestered retreats of a college, in a condition immediately to apply their acquisitions to the business and affairs of the world.

In indulging in these recollections, I am afraid, I am but imperfectly intelligible to the younger part of my hearers, to whom the eminent individuals I have mentioned can be known only as historical or traditional persons; but there is one other departed light of the same remote period, in referring to whom, I believe, I may reckon upon the sympathy of every one who now hears me, and over whose recent and sudden extinction all will be equally ready to lament. It is melancholy—and monitory, I trust, to us all,—to reflect, that in the short space which has elapsed since my election to this office, this seminary has been deprived of one of the oldest and most distinguished of the teachers by whom it has ever been adorned; and it is no small deduction from the pleasure which I promised myself in appearing here to-day, that I cannot be welcomed by the indulgent smile of that amiable and eminent individual. I had the happiness of receiving a very kind message from him, dictated, I believe, the very day before his death, and when I was far, indeed, from suspecting that it was to be the last act of our intercourse on earth. I need not say that I have been alluding to the late excellent Mr. Young,—a man whose whole heart was to the last in the arduous and honourable task to which his days were devoted,—and who added to the great stores of learning, the quick sagacity and discriminating taste by which he was distinguished, an unextinguishable ardour and genuine enthusiasm for the studies in which he was engaged, that made the acquisition of knowledge, and the communication of it, equally a delight,—and who, with habits and attainments that seemed only compatible with the character of a recluse scholar, combined, not merely the most social and friendly disposition, but such a prompt, lively, and generous admiration of every species of excellence, as made his whole life one scene of enjoyment, and gave to the moral lessons which it daily held out to his friends and disciples, a value not inferior to that of his more formal instructions.

I have permitted myself to say thus much of the dead. Of the living, however unwillingly, I believe I must now forbear to say any thing. Yet I cannot resist congratulating myself, and all this assembly, that I still see beside me one surviving instructor of my early youth,—the most revered, the most justly valued of all my instructors;—the individual of whom I must be allowed to say here, what I have never omitted to say in every other place, that it is to him, and his most judicious instructions, that I owe my taste for letters, and any little literary distinction I may since have been enabled to attain. It is no small part of the gratification of this day, to find him here, proceeding, with unabated vigour and ardour, in the eminently useful career to which his life has been dedicated;—and I hope and trust that he will yet communicate to many generations of pupils, those inestimable benefits to which many may easily do greater honour, but for which no one can be more sincerely grateful than the humble individual who now addresses you.

But I must not indulge myself farther on themes like these; and ought here, perhaps, indeed, to close this long address. There is one topic, however, which I feel that it would be unsatisfactory, and I am sure that it would be unnatural, to pass over in absolute silence. Every one that hears me is aware, that in the pride and the pleasure of this day there are, or rather were, some grains of alloy. My election was not unanimous; and I had not the support of those reverend and

learned persons, of the value of whose good opinion I trust I am fully aware. To some it may appear that it would have been wiser and more decorous to have omitted all mention of this circumstance. My impressions, I confess, are different. It suits but ill at any time with my temper and habits, to have that in my heart which my lips are forbidden to utter; and, on the present occasion, I have the less scruple to obey the impulse that is natural to me, because I have great pleasure in stating, that I have been received with so much indulgence and cordiality by the far greater part of those who could not concur in my election, as to have entirely effaced any uncomfortable feeling that might otherwise have remained on my mind. I think it right also thus publicly to state, that in the circumstances in which they were placed, I am satisfied that those reverend and learned persons could not with propriety or honour have acted otherwise than they did;—and I feel it equally my duty to say farther, that from the inquiries I have recently made, I am persuaded that the prejudices which I have understood to have prevailed against my excellent friend and predecessor Mr. Finlay—and to which it is very probable that I owe my present situation,—proceeded in a great degree, if not altogether, from misapprehension. (*some symptoms of dissatisfaction having been manifested among the younger Students, Mr. J. proceeded.*) In what manner what I have now stated is received by any part of my auditors is to me a matter of indifference;—I have not come here either to court or to receive applause, but to say what my station and my sense of duty appear to me to require;—and I repeat, that if those who may now view things in a different light will take the trouble to repeat the inquiries I have made, I am persuaded they will ultimately concur in my opinion;—and I confidently hope, that before I can have an opportunity of visiting you here again, Mr. Finlay will be restored to all that popularity which he once possessed, and which I am myself satisfied he has never ceased to deserve. (*applause.*) In justice to the individuals concerned, I should, at any rate, have stated these things. But, as the head of the discipline of this seminary, I now feel myself peculiarly called on to make the statement—satisfied that in thus endeavouring to dissipate any shade of misunderstanding that may have stolen across the face of this society, I was taking the most effectual means to strengthen and restore the best foundation of all discipline—the mutual confidence and cordiality of all the parties concerned in its preservation.

With regard to the younger part of my auditors, to whom I understand I am chiefly indebted for the honour I this day assume, I think I may now say, without suspicion of flattery, that while I am persuaded they are here in the way of receiving a greater mass of useful and substantial information than could be acquired in any other institution in the same time, I have always thought that they had still greater advantages from another practice, peculiar, I believe, to this University, and forming a very remarkable part of the moral and intellectual training it bestows:—I allude now to the practice of making the young men act from a very early age as umpires and judges of the performances and merits of each other,—and thus not only forming them to early habits of discrimination and vigilant observance, but, what is of infinitely greater importance, teaching them experimentally the value of perfect candour, firmness, and impartiality, setting boundaries to fair emulation, and bringing constantly into view the importance of upright, honourable, and amiable dispositions. By this simple and admirable expedient, the want of a close and familiar intercourse among our school-boys, with which we are sometimes reproached by our neighbours in the South, is effectually supplied; and I am persuaded, that there is not to be found any where an assemblage of youth more advanced in this moral and manly discipline than that which is now before me. To have united the suffrages of so many of such a society, is certainly much more flattering to me, than the approbation of persons of such tender years could possibly have been under any other circumstances.

Before entirely leaving this subject, I think it right to observe, that nothing can be more natural and proper, than that the ordinary governors of so great a society as this should generally wish to appoint, as their higher and honorary officers, persons of high rank or great official or political consequence, in order that the important interests which it involves may be more effectually cared for and promoted. In this respect I am afraid I shall prove but a very inefficient servant. But in all that depends on personal zeal and diligence, I think I can pledge myself to the full and faithful discharge of my office, in terms of the solemn oath which I have this day taken in your presence. If you have chosen a Rector who can do you but little service, I think I can promise that at least he shall do you no dishonour,—and here freely engage to perform all the duties that belong to my place, uninfluenced either by love of popularity or fear of offence, and unseduced even by that habitual indolence, from which I have always been in much greater danger.

And, in concluding, I may perhaps be permitted to say, that however fitting it is that this place should generally be filled by persons of rank and authority, it may not be altogether without its use, now and then to exalt to it an individual whose only titles to that distinction are

his love of letters, and of the establishment which is here dedicated to their honour. An excitement may thus be given to honourable ambition in some bosoms that might have slumbered over an ordinary installation;—and I cannot help fondly imagining that the spectacle of this day may waft a spark to some aspiring and yet unkindled heart, that may hereafter spread a blaze of glory round its owner, and the place of his training.

I have but a word more to say, and that is addressed, perhaps needlessly, to the younger part of my hearers. It would be absurd to suppose that they had not heard often enough of the dignity of the studies in which they are engaged, and of the infinite importance of improving the time that is now allotted for their cultivation. Such remarks, however, I think I can recollect, are sometimes received with distrust, when they come from those anxious teachers whose authority they may seem intended to increase—and therefore I venture to think, that it may not be altogether useless for me to add my unsuspected testimony in behalf of those great truths; and, while I remind the careless youth around me that the successful pursuit of their present studies is indispensable to the attainment of fame or fortune in after life, also to assure them, from my own experience, that they have a value far beyond their subserviency to worldly prosperity; and will supply, in every situation, the purest and most permanent enjoyment—at once adorning and relieving the toils and vexations of a busy life, and refining and exalting the enjoyments of a social one. It is impossible, however, that those studies can be pursued to advantage in so great an establishment as this, without the most dutiful observance of that discipline and subordination without which so numerous a society must unavoidably fall into the most miserable disorder, and the whole benefits of its arrangements be lost. As one of the guardians of this discipline, I cannot bid you farewell, therefore, without most earnestly entreating you to submit cheerfully, habitually, and gracefully, to all that the parental authority of your instructors may find it necessary to enjoin—being fully persuaded, that such a free and becoming submission is not only the best proof of the value you put on their instructions, but in so far as I have ever observed, the most unequivocal test of a truly generous and independent character. I have now only to repeat my thanks for the great honour I this day receive at your hands—and for the kindness with which you have listened to these observations—(loud exclamations.)

The Greeks.

To the Editor of the Sun—London Paper.

Sir,

The accounts of the war between the Turks and Greeks becoming daily more interesting, I offer you a few thoughts on the subject, which, I hope, may be deemed worthy of insertion. It is well known that Moldavia and Wallachia, now subject to the Turks, and by their arbitrary government reduced in a great measure to depopulation, have both been the scene of much cruelty and barbarity from the earliest reign of the Ottoman Porte. Numberless times have the Greeks of those provinces taken up arms, to revenge themselves on their merciless rulers; and though they were promised assistance from Russia, yet were always deceived and deserted by that power—let the annals of 1769-70 and 1797 bear witness to this assertion. I must observe, that the origin of so much blood being spilt in these provinces arose from a tax being levied upon all unmarried females under a certain age; and likewise a demand of a certain portion of the fairest females for the Sultan, at Constantinople. The first of these cruelties has a parallel in history, with which, I doubt not, that most of your Readers are intimate—I mean that of the rebellion in Kent, afterwards led by the famous JACK CADE. The fathers and husbands of families were indignant at this horrible and impolitic measure; therefore they naturally flew to arms, and justified their cause by slaughtering all the Turkish collectors and governors. The Porte, to enforce obedience, sent an army which obliged the Greeks to submit, as they were destitute of assistance, and too feeble in their own resources to defend themselves.—Several attempts have been made since by them to shake off the oppressive chains which enslaved their country, but without the least success; and the tax continuing still in force, reduced the Greeks to a state of misery scarcely endurable.—Woe to the father that had a daughter fair and beautiful;—she was torn from his arms for the gratification of monsters!—to say no worse of other cruelties too shocking to mention.—All men of real virtue, and fine feeling, prefer death to ignominy. A justifiable desire of liberty animates every breast:—this shameful tribute has at length, together with other atrocities, roused the Greeks to arms; and now that they are more collective in strength and unity than before, something may possibly be done to ameliorate their situation.—Russia seems to have held out the prospect of co-operation—if that Power really intends to release and to restore the Greek empire to its former enlightened and splendid era, every person will look upon her with eyes of delight, and hail her as the deliverer of a country which may well be called the flower of the world.

LIBERTAS.

Sonnet.

IMITATION OF A SONNET ASCRIBED TO CAMOENS.

DE QUANDO VOS PERDI, MINHA ESPERANÇA.

(From the *Sheffield Iris*.)

With hopes once fondly cherish'd,
Now quench'd in keen regret,
Had all remembrance perish'd,—
Oh, could I but forget—
Forget the thoughts that haunt me,
The joy that might not last,
The present should not daunt me,
Though all with woe o'ercast.

But love, in whom I trusted,
That treacherous bosom guest,
When I, with life disgusted,
Court apathy for rest,
Still mocks me with the vision
Of happy days that were,
To darken the transition,
To keep alive despair.

In barbarous succession
He bids past joys appear;
Recalls the faint impression
Of raptures hought too dear,
This to the broken-hearted
The keenest anguish gives:
'Tis not that Hope's departed,
But Memory, Memory lives.

A Seasonable Case.

COURT OF REQUESTS,—CRADOCK v. WHITELOCK.

This *seasonable* case excited very considerable interest in a crowded court. The plaintiff is a pastry-cook, and the defendant a tradesman of respectability. The plaintiff's demand against the defendant was of 11. 5s. for mince-pies, mock turtle-soup, and other *seasonable* articles, furnished to his order, and delivered at his residence on Christmas Day. The defendant resisted payment, on the ground that the plaintiff has been guilty of a breach of his contract; and that no delivery to the defendant or any agent of his, had taken place. It appeared from the facts admitted that Mr. Whitelock ordered the good things in question, on the Saturday preceding Christmas Day, with directions that the mince-pies and soup should be delivered hot, and the orange marmalade, and other ornamental pastry, cold, at his residence, precisely at half-past five o'clock on the day of the annual festival. The order was booked, and punctually pledged on the part of the plaintiff. That pledge was, however, not kept with the plaintiff's usual correctness. Half-past five arrived; and Mrs. Whitelock, anxious lest her guests should be kept waiting, despatched a female servant to refresh the plaintiff's memory. The plaintiff promised to send the delicious viands in the ensuing 5 minutes. The servant returned with this message, which set the mind of Mrs. Whitelock at ease; but nearly another half hour having elapsed, Mrs. Whitelock's agitation, not to say anger, revived, as marks of impatience became visible on the faces of the assembled guests. A second message was sent to the plaintiff: an explanation took place, and (sad to tell!) on questioning the lad sent by the plaintiff to deliver the articles at Mr. Whitelock's, it appeared, that just as he was about to ring the bell, a female, whom he supposed to be a servant of Mr. Whitelock's, came from the steps of the door in apparent haste, chid the boy for delay, seized the tray containing the valuable cargo, hot and cold, desiring him to go about his business, and call for his pans and kettles to-morrow. She retreated towards the house, and the boy, not suspecting any guile in so gentle a creature, obeyed her order, and made the best of his way to his master. The treasure he had thus relinquished, however never found its way to Mr. Whitelock's kitchen, it having been delivered to a stranger, who had probably heard the answer given to Mr. Whitelock's servant, and placed herself in ambuscade to intercept it in its way, in which attempt she fully succeeded. The plaintiff, however, insisted on his right to payment, since he had delivered the article at the house according to order. Mr. Whitelock contended that there was no delivery. The boy ought not to have trusted a stranger without ringing the bell or knocking at the door. The commissioners being of this opinion, dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, not even awarding him costs of suit.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—401—

Sonetto.

SU LA TESTA D'ASDRUBALE GETTATA NEL CAMPO D'ANIBALE.

Piombò dall'alto, diè tre balzi in Terra
Un Teschio sanguinoso, e il piè percosse
All' African fulmine di Guerra
Che all' improvviso d'orror tutto si scosse.
Presago del suo mal, ratto ci s'atterra,
Pel crine il prende, onde scoprir chi fosse;
Ma gliel niegan 'i rai che morte serra
Le peste guance, in un li vide, e rosse
I lumi schiude, e in lor vede la traccia
Di Punica ferezza, e par che pinto
Il valor vi scintilli e la minaccia.
A questi segni del German 'estinto
Rawisa al fin la sfigurata faccia,
Smarrisce, e grida, or si che Roma ha vinto!

Chandernagore, Sept. 4, 1821.

Misers and Spendthrifts.

"The gay and frolicsome part of mankind are [wholly unacquainted with the numbers of their fellow creatures, who languish under pain and agony, for want of a trifle out of that expence by which those fortunate persons purchase the gratification of a superfluous passion or appetite."—GUARDIAN, No. 79.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

IN A BON VIVANT'S Letter, published by you on the 11th ultimo, (August) the relative demerits of the Miser and Spendthrift, seem selfishly and partially stated; and as I am apprehensive of undue encouragement being taken by the latter to commit further mischief, I am led to put forth my humble efforts to vindicate the former from *prejudice*, and its offspring—injustice; though by no means to acquit the character of an unamiable and injurious tendency. The question, however, whereon A BON VIVANT invites a decision, is, "Which of the two characters, in a *moral light*, is the most deserving of censure?"—In my judgment, the Spendthrift's is infinitely so, he at least who answers the description in the texts of your Correspondent's Letter, viz:—

"In this coun- try no one appeared to give such elegant dinners, and produce such precious wines, as those who were over head and ears in debt;" and for the incontestable reason that he defrauds the credulous Tradesman for the indulgence of the meanest of human passions—his sensualities and vanities. Supposing the means are his own, it is very questionable if the abuse of their application does not render the Spendthrift morally censurable; but how can there remain a doubt on the subject, when his feasts, his revelries, his extravagant establishments, are obtained at an Agent's, or an industrious Shopkeeper's, or what is still more unnatural, perhaps at his Wife's and Children's expence? How often has the Widow, the Orphan, and the humble Tradesman, felt the bitter effects of the Spendthrift's prodigality, the one thrown on the scoffing world for charity, the other into prison for consolation!

The tragedy is too frequently displayed ever to be forgotten, where a blameless Mother, with a numerous Family, are the beggared victims of the Spendthrift Father's insensibility, although he had long enjoyed ample means of leaving them independent; and again has not many an honest Shopkeeper, with his whole family been reduced to distress or ruin, by the false promises and dishonesty of the Spendthrift?

The human heart, before its natural emotions are deadened by dissipation and treachery, would sicken at the recital of these scenes; yet A BON VIVANT'S Letter proves that *Paltifiers* are not wanting, though the principles espoused are altogether subversive of the most sacred duties of affection, of honor, and of integrity, because forsooth "they are promotive of joy and hilarity!" I ask, can rational and moral beings sincerely enjoy the wretchedness

they are entailing on others? Surely not:—we are told, "Joy may subsist without thought; cheerfulness rises from it.—Joy is from the pulse; cheerfulness from the heart."

How fatal is the delusion, therefore, under which they labor who devote themselves to the unrestrained guidance of their passions, and too late perhaps find that the pursuit of pleasure will conduct them to remediless ruin. Is this the enjoyment which the votaries of Folly choose? Is this the termination of the transien, hilarity to which they surrender themselves?

Now for the Miser, of whom, I grant, a very disgusting picture may be justly drawn; yet, I say, as a member of society, he is much less hurtful than the Spendthrift: the one is a positive the other a negative evil; the example of the first is repulsive, but of the latter enticing and destructive. The Miser, if he do no good, does but little harm; he allows himself nothing that he denies his neighbour; gives no empty promises; is strict in all his dealings; advances the independence of his family; and occasionally surprises us by the munificence of his charities, as the foundation of several European Eleemosynary Institutions proclaim. Can the Spendthrift boast of even so much merit? He knows not how to forego one indulgence; he excites false hopes; is faithless in his transactions; leaves his family paupers, and his associates hastening to perdition; and pursuing his career of joy and hilarity, he perhaps never once spared a rupee of his own to promote the education and the comfort of his fellow-creatures, or the improvement of his country. A real Miser's character is doubtless to the last degree sordid and odious, administering as little to the world's as his own happiness; but I suspect, Sir, that this designation is often conferred by the BON VIVANT'S order where it is quite inappropriate; since, agreeably to the principles of human nature, they cannot brook temperance and prudence in others, for the very reason the Atheist decries Religion.

In India, we assume as our own all its luxurious vices and wanton extravagance, relaxing the native energies and virtues we import, and precluding all chance and wish at last of returning to Europe.

How many among us found our claim to popularity on our wastefulness; on the rapid consumption of our hams and claret; on a superfluity of servants, horses, elephants, and carriages; on giving high wages and exorbitant prices; and esteem those who act in a contrary style, such as they have been born and bred in, and departing from it relinquish in short every probability of seeing Home again, as "*Shabby Fellows*."

Under these circumstances, a young man must have uncommon firmness and strength of mind to incur the odium of singularity, or encounter the difficulties which both his own countrymen and the Natives are sure to impose upon him, as reflecting on the follies of the one, and opposed to the roguery of the other. He who early begins to practise economy and fore-thought, will, however, very soon feel himself exalted, in the pleasing hopes it raises, and in an approving conscience, far above the sneers and malevolence of the dissipated and improvident part of mankind; and be better qualified at the same time to enjoy the blessings of Old England, with which the generality of us are discontented, entirely owing to the indolent habits and ultra-refined taste we have imbibed abroad.

On no question, more than the preceding, does there prevail in Indian Society a grosser in error in terms.—The Spendthrift is called "a good-hearted fellow;" extravagance, "liberality;" dissipation, "genial hilarity;" and on other hand, prudence is called "meanness," and self denial, "misery."

LET US NOW COMPARE.

After a few years of gratification the Sensualist becomes, by familiarity and easiness of attainment, callous to all enjoyments; his debts multiply and grow urgent, dissimulation soon supplants his boasted candour; he must promise when he knows he cannot fulfil, and caress the Dun who is his abhorrence. Incapable of sufficient exertions to retrieve his affairs, and despairing of ever revisiting his friends or country, his heart becomes hardened and impenitent, and he is now more wretched than he was formerly happy.

Contrast with this person the young man whose fragility is founded, not upon avarice, but upon the love of independency, who spends not his youth in gaiety that his old age may be clouded with sorrow; but resolutely observing the maxims and rules which a venerated Parent or able Instructor inculcated into him, maintains his constitution unbroken, his credit respected, and, by and by having married, delights in his wife and children, for each of whom his first anxiety is to make provision; yet never neglecting the obligations of Friendship, or genuine Hospitality, nor heedless of the wants and distresses of his fellow creatures; and having by degrees reached the grand object of his ambition returns to his Native Land, to end his days among his surviving Relations, with a grateful sense of the goodness of Providence towards his family and himself.

Upper Provinces, Sept. 1821.

AN EXILE.

LETTER II.

Remarks on Carnaticus.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

AS CARNATICUS seems to lay great stress on the disastrous Retreat of Colonel Monson's Detachment, as a prop in support of his opinion, 'that there is a well-founded want of confidence in Officers commanding Detachments composed of Native Troops alone,' it becomes indispensibly necessary to shew, in vindication of the brave fellows forming this Detachment, that the want of confidence in them was confined to their Leader alone, or at all events that it was not participated in, by more than one other individual in the whole Detachment, and that person I did then, and do now, verily believe to have been the generator of the degrading feeling in the breast of the gallant Colonel. The subsequent desertion of this insidious adviser, when the Detachment was at the acme of its distress, fully warrants this conclusion.

I further do boldly affirm, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the Native Troops, on this occasion, never for a moment lost the confidence of THEIR OWN Officers; as an undeniable proof of which, (I speak from my own knowledge, having been present at the time) the infatuated Commander was repeatedly urged by the Officers commanding Battalions, and the gallant Captain Hutchinson who commanded the Artillery Details, to give the Enemy battle. But, no: his despondency was unconquerable; he had "no confidence," in the Troops under his command; and this baneful prejudice, which had been so insidiously instilled into his breast, remained in full vigour, until conviction of his error was forced upon him, by the desperate valour displayed by the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of the highly distinguished and gallant Major Sinclair, on the West Bank of the Bunnass River. This handful of men was at length overpowered by numbers; only one European Officer and a few men escaping from the carnage in the unequal combat.*

The crippled Detachment, after this affair, continued its retreat and held together, repelling repeated charges made by the Enemy's Horse, until it reached Biana, where it was finally abandoned by its injudiciously selected Commander. The deserted Battalions now made the best of their way, under their own Officers (whose confidence they still held) to Agra, where they arrived, nearly worn out with fatigue, and as CARNATICUS feelingly observes, "half-starved," not without their arms and colours, but with the loss of every thing else, save their honour alone.†

* The whole of the Detachment had crossed the Bunnass, except the Rear-Guard, when Holkar's Advance made its appearance, and the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, was recrossed to support that Guard.

† It is true, many poor fellows, who had been overcome by fatigue, during this rapid retreat, and had fallen into the hands of a barbarous Enemy, did for some time continue to drop in, subsequently to the arrival of their respective Corps at Agra; and that too in a much worse state than described by CARNATICUS, many having been deprived of their right hands, ears, and noses; but these mutilations were looked upon, by their sympathising Officers, as honorable testimonials of the fidelity of our Native Troops.

It may be edifying to CARNATICUS to learn, that it was one of the "half-starved" Corps, he so amiably holds up to derision, that shewed the Europeans the way out of the trenches at Burt-pore.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

October 4, 1821.

CENTURION.

Letter to Madras Collectors.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I send you a copy of a Letter circulated to the Collectors throughout the British territories subject to the Madras Government, in consequence of a Commission lately issued by the Crown. Great Britain has, in obedience to the command of the King of Kings, (Mark xvi. 15, 16) (through the means of that mighty engine the Press) of late years been making great endeavours to introduce the one only true Religion into all countries on the face of the earth. Many other nations have followed her glorious example, (for this is Britain's chief glory); and we know that such endeavours will be blessed and prosper. The day may also not be very distant, when the same language, coinage, and weights and measures shall be in use throughout the world. When the great and gracious promise is fulfilled, and the Holy Spirit is more abundantly granted to the nations, He being a Spirit of love and of wisdom, will influence us to desire, and teach us to promote every good design for the establishment of a more easy and friendly intercourse with mankind, than from the great diversities of languages and customs is at present attainable.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Central India.

A LOVER OF REFORM.

To the Collector of the Zillah of ———,

SIR,

A Commission having been lately issued by the Crown, to consider the subject of Weights and Measures, the Honorable the Court of Directors are desirous of being enabled to assist the pending Inquiry by the fullest information, which can be procured concerning Weights and Measures in all countries, with which England has Commercial relations in Asia.

For this purpose, they have forwarded the accompanying Instructions to be circulated to all such persons as may be thought competent to furnish the required information; and I am directed by the Board of Revenue to desire, that you will use your best exertions to meet the Honorable Court's wishes, and to transmit the models with the requisite explanation, as accurately and as speedily as may be.

You are to procure and forwards two sets of models, being accurate counterparts of the standard Weights and Measures in use at your Station, for weighing and measuring goods and merchandize of every description.

In places where different denominations and standards of Weight or Measure are employed for particular articles, distinctly from the ordinary commodities, separate counterparts of the various Weights and Measures are to be furnished.

Should Weights or Measures in use at places within your authority, vary from those established at your principal Station, you will likewise procure distinct sets of the Weights or Measures so differing.

It will not be necessary that the sets of models should comprehend subdivisions or multiples of the principal Weight or Measure of each series. A model of one in a series will suffice, and a convenient one to be selected for Weight may be that which is nearest to the Pound (as the Seer and the Catty, where Maunds and Peculs are in use respectively); and in like manner, for Measures of length, one that is nearest to the Cubit or the Ell; and for Measures of capacity, one that is next to the Pint or the Quart.

To every model should be annexed a specification of the usual subdivisions or smaller Weights employed as aliquot parts; as well as of the greater Weights used as multiples of that which

Saturday, October 6, 1821.

—403—

the model represents. Thus an explanatory note should be annexed to the Seer, specifying the number of Chittacks contained in it, or other customary divisions; and likewise the number of Seers contained in the Maund, and of Maunds in the Candy: (where such greater Weight is also in use.)

Brass, Copper, or Tutanag are considered to be fit materials of which the models may be made.

The accuracy of the models is to be carefully verified, and regularly attested by competent persons.

One set of the models is designed for immediate transmission to England, and the other to be retained at the Presidency for subsequent and eventual transmission as a duplicate, in case of miscarriage of the first Despatch. The two sets accordingly are to be assorted and separately packed.

If models of measures of capacity, for meting corn or liquids, cannot be provided and forwarded without too great inconvenience, the desired information may be supplied by a careful ascertainment and report of the liquid contents, as corresponding either to a known standard of the like sort, or to cubic inches; accurate models, would, however be more satisfactory.

In an explanatory Letter, accompanying the transmission of the models, you will add such information as you may possess or can procure, upon the general object of these Instructions, with any observations which may occur to you, as throwing light upon the subject.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Berhampore Theatre.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

On Friday evening, the 21st current, the Farces of THE BOARDING HOUSE, RAISING THE WIND, and THE REVIEW, or WAGS OF WINDSOR, were performed at the Berhampore Theatre. The first is a lively little piece, and was uniformly well supported (where there is much to praise, it would be illiberal to notice minor defects,) the Scenery was excellent, particularly the Drawing Room with a View of the Steine and a Ship at anchor, seen from the windows. ADMIRAL CULPEPPER, and ALDERMAN CONTRACT, were well supported. PETER FIDGET and SIMON SPATTERDASH were perfectly at home. The Scene in which FIDGET endeavours to engage the ALDERMAN to facilitate an interview between CAPTAIN BELFAST and CAROLINE HARTLEY, was ably maintained, and the female parts in general passed off very well, particularly CAROLINE HARTLEY.

In RAISING THE WIND, the performer who filled the part of JEREMY DIDDLE succeeded much better than on a former occasion. The Breakfast Scene was admirably hit off, and met with universal applause. SAM was ably filled; notwithstanding the voice and figure of this performer is against him, he succeeds very well in his delineations of characters of this description. FAIRWOOD was also improved, and it was with much satisfaction we observed the part of MISS DURABLE in the hands of an actress who has so often contributed to the pleasure of the audience, and whose reputation was by no means diminished on the present occasion.

This was a second attempt at THE REVIEW, with some change in the cast of characters. CALEB QUOTUM was supported with spirit. MR. DEPUTY BULL, LOONEY MCWALTER, and JOHN LUMP, were very well. CAPTAIN BEAUGARD appeared more at ease than in the first performance. LUCY was very ably maintained by the Actress already noticed in MISS DURABLE.

It is with much regret we hear that His Majesty's 17th Foot is expected shortly to embark for Europe: it will deprive the Station of a source of rational amusement, to which the polite attention and exertions of the Officers, who are the Managers of the Theatre (and of the Regiment in general), has contributed so much. Their departure will be sensibly felt by the small society of Berhampore.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Moorshedabad, Sept. 29, 1821.

DRAMATICUS.

Madras News.

Madras, September 18.—The Honorable the Governor left the Presidency under the usual salute on Saturday evening, with the intention of making a short tour in the interior. On his return he will be accompanied by Lady MUNRO, an event which is universally desired by the Society of Madras, which has been more than usually sombre of late months.—*Courier*.

We are requested to state for the information of our Masonic Brethren on the Coast of Coromandel, that the Subscription for a Tomb to be erected to the Memory of their late Provincial Grand Master will be closed on the 10th of October.—A Committee appointed for the superintendence of this laudable tribute of sincere respect, have limited the amount of individual Subscriptions to three Star Pagodas, in order that the contributions of the richer might not deter the limited means of the poorer Brethren from shewing their regard and affection to departed worth; and we feel confident that we have only to revive the recollection of the merits, character, and qualifications of our ever-to-be-lamented Grand Master, for an earnest of that love so universally felt by his Brethren who have witnessed his labors amongst them, and his zeal for the laudable Institution.—*Gazette*.

Proclamation.

FORT. ST. GEORGE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1821.

Para. 1.—The Honorable the Governor being about to visit the interior, is pleased to declare in Council, that the Administration at the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government.—His Excellency General Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Bart. and K. C. B. Officiating as President, and exercising as such the accustomed Military Command of the Garrison, and all the powers and authorities appertaining to the office of Acting President in Council.—All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Government will continue to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

2.—The Honorable the Governor, during his absence from the seat of Government will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by Law when in Council at the Presidency; and the several authorities in the Provinces, Civil and Military, are hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD, Chief Secretary.

Military Widow's Fund.

The Directors of the Bengal Military Widow's Fund have great satisfaction in acquainting the Members at large that since the new Regulations were circulated to the Army the number of married Officers who have become Members has increased from 164 to 200, a greater number than has belonged to the Fund since 1809, and the number of unmarried Officers who have subscribed has been more than doubled.

The Directors concluded that by sending their Circular Letter of the 1st July to every Officer commanding a Station and a Regiment or Battalion, they had insured its complete circulation through the Army, but they have ascertained with regret, from recent applications for information regarding the forms and terms of admission, that a considerable number of Officers who are interested in this subject are still unacquainted with the contents of this letter.—They have therefore taken this public method of announcing that a copy of the Regulations of the Widow's Fund was sent to every Commandant of a Battalion or Regiment in July last, and that they have determined, in order to give all who desire it an opportunity of joining the Fund, to extend to the 1st of January next the period of exemption from the penalties of the TENTH Rule—within that time Officers will be admitted upon furnishing the regular certificates of their health and marriage (Rules 16th and 17th) and paying the Donations prescribed in Rule 5th, without any reference to the interval between their marriage and their application.

(Signed) J. YOUNG, President.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
8 10	New Loans,	8 4
13 8	Ditto Remittable,	13 0

To a Friend.

*From the Unpublished Poems of Lieutenant A. Wright, of the Bengal Army, now in the Press.**

Though many a year may pass away
In joylessness of heart,
As o'er the road of life we stray
On pathways far apart.
Yet still the thought of thee, till death,
Shall dwell upon my soul;
Nor shall my spirit sink beneath
Despondency's control.
Though long the wintry tempest blow,
Hope's everlasting tree
Dies not, the trunk lives on although
The leaves drop witheringly.
But if for me it bloom no more,
If we no more may meet;
Yet shall this heart be cold, before
It cease for thee to beat.
If destined to an early tomb,
My latest prayer shall be
That fond affection's flowers may bloom
Unfadingly for thee.
Still may'st thou meet with kindness here,
And still a friend be thine;
To share each pleasure, calm each fear,
And soothe with love like mine.

* See the Notice of NORMAN, a Tale, with other Poems, among the Advertisements of the day.

Passengers.

Passengers per ORIENT, from England to Madras.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Ross; Lieutenant Thomas Dale; Messrs. J. Caswell, Lewis, W. Harfin, J. Dacres, J. T. Whitecombe, W. D. Harrington, Campbell, J. Drake, C. H. Græme, A. Harrison, J. C. Whitlock, and J. M. George. *For Calcutta.*—Mrs. Compton; Misses Asprence, and E. Asprence; Lieutenant O. Boswell; and Mr. Gould.

Passengers per PRINCESS ROYAL, from Penang to Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Lumley; Mrs. Bensley; Lieutenant Moriarty, R. N.; Messrs. Craswell, Jobling, Dalton, Murphy, and Crayvagan.

Passengers per ALBION, from England to Madras.—Mr. Brown; Mr. T. Coleman, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. O'Connor, Cadet. *For Calcutta.*—Messrs. Cournelin, and Beauchombe, Cadets; Messrs. Shaw, and Elliott.

Madras Appointments.

Mr. Peter Cherry, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.—Mr. Hugh Lord, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.—Mr. Thomas Newham, Third Judge of ditto ditto.—Mr. G. F. Cherry, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Cuddapah.—Mr. Charles Hyde, Principal Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.—Mr. William Cooke, Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot.—Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in the Southern Division of Arcot.—Mr. Henry Chamier, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in the Northern Division of Arcot.—Mr. Henry Viveash, Senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.—Mr. R. H. Clive, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning, 10 30
Evening, 11 —
Moon's Age, 11 Days.

To Correspondents.

The Essay on the State of Society in India, received on Thursday, is most acceptable, and we shall give it an early place; under the hope that a subject in which the comfort and happiness of the European community is so deeply concerned, will meet the fullest investigation, and call forth the talents of Indian Observers to promote its amelioration.

The Letter on the Settlement of the Assessment of the Upper Provinces is also received, and will have the attention which its importance demands.

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 11	Brothers	British	J. Parkins	Porto Novo
11	Feth-ul-Moharuck	Arab	Nacoda	Rangoon

The CAUDRY and SONEBURY arrived off Calcutta on Thursday last.

Nautical Notices.

Madras, September 18, 1821.—The BRITANNIA left Madeira on the 6th of June, and touched at Colombo on the 6th of September, thus making a very good Passage—from this circumstance it is reasonable to expect the hourly arrival of the free traders which were to leave England the first week in June. Of these there are several, notwithstanding the recent influx of the free traders. The first will probably be the FAME, or WOODFORD.

The PALMIRA, CATHERINE, ANBERTON, EUPHRATES, and SOPHIA, were all nearly ready for despatch, and also intended to make this Port before the setting in of the monsoon.

The following Vessels were also announced at the London Post Office on the 18th of May, to carry Packets for India, but the time of their sailing is uncertain.

For Madras and Calcutta.—The ANDROMEDA, 500 tons, Captain Stewart; FAIRLIE, 800 tons, Captain White; MATILDA, 700 tons, Captain Drake; FLORENTINA, Captain Remington; KINGSTON, Captain Bowen; GANGES, 500 tons, Captain Chivers; BAROSSA, 698 tons, Captain Hutchinson.

We think none of this latter list will be able to touch at this Port, although the FAIRLIE, Captain White, is positively bound here.

The DAPHNE will be despatched from this Port for England direct on the 15th proximo. The greater part of her freight, we understand, is engaged, and she offers a fine opportunity for Passengers. No time is fixed for the despatch of the ROYAL CHARLOTTE.—*Courier.*

Marriages.

At Madras, on the 15th ultimo, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Reverend Mr. ALLEN, Mr. RYLEY, to Miss MARIA ANNE, eldest Daughter of Mr. PETER LAWRENCE, Assistant Surveyor.

Births.

At Chowringhee, on the 5th instant, the Lady of JAMES PATTLE, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Durrumtollah, on the 5th instant, Mrs. H. WHITE, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 13th ultimo, the Lady of W. R. TAYLOR, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of J. C. WROUGHTON, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a still-born Child.

At Cottagan, in Travancore, on the 2d ultimo, Mrs. FENN, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 2d instant, LOUISA, the infant Daughter of Mr. JAMES FIELDER, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Benares, on the 23d ultimo, Major WILLIAM BLAKE, of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Superintendent of the Military Road from Benares to Saharunpoor.

At Vepery, on the 15th ultimo, of a violent attack of the Cholera Morbus, THOMAS GILBERT WILLIAM, youngest Son of the late Mr. Conductor THOMAS MOODY, aged 7 years, 7 months, and 29 days, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Madras, on the 6th ultimo, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Miss ANTIETIA JEREMIAN.